[THURSDAY, *January* 17, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1463.]

# NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freſheſt* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

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| ☾'s *Age.* | *High-Water.* | *riſes* ☉ H. | M. | *ſets* ☉ H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURSDAY | 2 | 10 | after 7 | 17 | before 5 | |
| FRIDAY | 3 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 5 | |
| SATURDAY | 4 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 5 | |
| SUNDAY | 5 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 5 | |
| MONDAY | 6 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 5 | |
| TUESDAY | 7 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 5 | |
| WEDNESDAY | ☽ | 2 | 7 | 11 | 5 | |

Firſt qu. Wedneſd. next, 8 Aft.

Days 0 Hours 6 Minutes the 27th.

*Wedneſday Night laſt, arrived here the Harriot Packet, Captain Lee, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have London Papers to the* 15*th of November, from which we have extracted the following Advices*

*WESTMINSTER, November* 13.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious

## SPEECH:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

WHEN I laſt met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the aſſurances, which I had before given you, that it was my fixed purpoſe to preſerve the general tranquility; maintaining at the ſame time the honour of my Crown, together with the juſt rights and intereſts of my people: And it was with much ſatisfaction that I indulged the hope of being ſtill able to continue to my ſubjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and ſecurity.——Since that time, thoſe very conſiderations, which I then promiſed you that I would never ſacrifice even to the deſire of peace, have laid me under an indiſpenſable neceſſity of preparing for a different ſituation.

By the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in ſeizing by force one of my poſſeſſions, the honour of my Crown, and the ſecurity of my people's rights, were become deeply affected. Under theſe circumſtances, I did not fail to make an immediate demand from the Court of Spain, of ſuch ſatisfaction as I had a right to expect for the injury I had received. I directed alſo the neceſſary preparations to be made, without loſs of time, for enabling me to do myſelf juſtice, in caſe my requiſition to the Court of Spain ſhould fail of procuring it for me.—And theſe preparations, you may be aſſured, I ſhall not think it expedient to diſcontinue, until I ſhall have received proper reparation for the injury, as well as ſatisfactory proof, that other powers are equally ſincere with myſelf in the reſolution to preſerve the general tranquility of Europe. In the mean time I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you ſuch advice and aſſiſtance, as in the farther progreſs of this very important buſineſs, may happen to become requiſite.

With reſpect to the ſtate of my Colonies in North-America, altho' I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the people in moſt of them have begun to depart from thoſe combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; yet, in ſome parts of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, very unwarrantable practices are ſtill carried on, and my good ſubjects oppreſſed by the ſame lawleſs violence which has too long prevailed in that province.

I hope, and truſt, that the precautions, which have already been uſed for ſecuring this country againſt the viſitation of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of Europe, will, with the bleſſing of God, prove ſucceſsful. But if, from any alteration of circumſtances, it ſhould at any time be found, that farther proviſions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready concurrence for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

I will order the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you. They muſt unavoidably, in our preſent ſituation, exceed the uſual amount. Every unneceſſary expence my concern for the eaſe of my good ſubjects, will ever make me careful to avoid. But I ſhould neither conſult their intereſt, nor their inclination, if I were to decline any expence, which the publick ſecurity, or the maintenance of the national honour, does at any time require.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I am ſenſible how little I need ſay to you, at this time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may beſt promote the true intereſt of your country. In all your deliberations upon points of a domeſtick nature, let the extenſion of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and good government, be always in your view. With reſpect to foreign meaſures, there will, I am perſuaded, be no other conteſt among you, than who ſhall appear moſt forward in the ſupport of the common cauſe, in upholding the reputation, and promoting the proſperity of the kingdom. For the attainment of theſe ends, you ſhall ever find me ready to exert myſelf to the utmoſt. I have no intereſt, I can have none, diſtinct from that of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

*Die Martis, 13° Novembris,* 1770.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the throne.*

*We beg leave to offer your Majeſty our very ſincere congratulations on the ſafe and happy delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our unfeigned joy at the increaſe of your domeſtic happineſs; and that we conſider every addition to your illuſtrious houſe, from which theſe kingdoms have received the moſt important benefits, as a farther ſecurity to our religious and civil liberties.*

*We are too ſenſible of the bleſſing of peace, not to feel the greateſt concern at any event which threatens to interrupt its continuance, and defeat your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious purpoſe to maintain it. But, grateful as we are for this proof of your Majeſty's paternal regard to the repoſe and happineſs of your people, we owe your Majeſty no leſs thanks for your anxious vigilance over the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people.*

*We return your Majeſty our moſt thankful acknowledgements, as well for the immediate demand, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the Court of* Spain, *of ſatisfaction for the injury received, as for the inſtant preparations that your Majeſty made to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe your requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceeding happy to be aſſured, that your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the honour of your crown, and the ſecurity of the rights of your people, upon an event ſo deeply affecting both, until the injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatisfactory proof be given of the ſincere reſolution of other powers to preſerve the general tranquility of* Europe. *We, on our part, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt efforts in our power, to maintain objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and the ſecurity of the national rights.*

*We are very happy to be informed, that the people in moſt of your Majeſty's colonies in* North-America *are departing from thoſe combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; and we hope ſoon to ſee an entire end of thoſe unwarrantable practices which have ſo long oppreſſed your Majeſty's ſubjects in one of thoſe provinces.*

*We are highly ſenſible of your Majeſty's goodneſs and care in taking ſuch precautions to ſecure this country againſt the viſitation of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of* Europe; *and we ſhall always be ready to concur in any meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the ſupport of your Majeſty's endeavours for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.*

*We have the moſt grateful ſenſe of your Majeſty's favourable opinion of our conſtant endeavours to promote the true intereſt of this country. We will, in all our deliberations upon points of a domeſtic nature, exert ourſelves for the extenſion of our commerce, the improvement of the Revenue, and the maintenance of order and government: And we flatter ourſelves, that your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious expectations you have formed of our zeal, in the ſupport of your Majeſty's crown, and the reputation and proſperity of your kingdom.*

His Majeſty's moſt gracious *ANSWER.*

"*My Lords,*

"IT gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you entertain ſo juſt a ſenſe of the importance of peace, while that deſirable object can be maintained conſiſtently with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my people. You may depend upon my beſt endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with objects ſtill more eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom.

"The affectionate part you take in the happy delivery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, gives me much pleaſure."

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg leave to offer to your Majeſty our congratulations on the happy delivery of her Majeſty, and on the birth of another Princeſs; eſteeming every increaſe of your Majeſty's royal family an additional ſecurity for the continuance of that happineſs which we have already experienced under its auſpicious government.

Among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant attention to the welfare and proſperity of your people, your Majeſty's earneſt deſire to continue to us the bleſſings of peace could not fail to inſpire us with ſentiments of gratitude and affection: But we could have reaped little real ſatisfaction from the enjoyment of thoſe bleſſings, had we not at the ſame time been able to place the juſteſt confidence in your Majeſty, that you would never be induced, by a miſtaken tenderneſs for the preſent eaſe of your people, to ſacrifice their more eſſential and more laſting intereſts. Theſe we cannot but conſider as having been dangerouſly ſtruck at, by the violence lately committed by a *Spaniſh* Governor upon one of your Majeſty's poſſeſſions. Under theſe circumſtances, your Majeſty's determination to make an immediate demand from the Court of *Spain* of ſuch ſatisfaction as you had a right to expect, and at the ſame time to direct the neceſſary preparations to be made, without delay, for enabling your Majeſty to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe your requiſition to the court of *Spain* ſhould fail to procure it, demands our moſt hearty acknowledgments; and we rejoice to find that your Majeſty will not diſcontinue theſe preparations until you ſhall have received proper reparation for the injury, as well as ſatisfactory proof that other powers are equally ſincere with your Majeſty in the reſolution to preſerve the general tranquility. In the proſecution of this your Majeſty's purpoſe, Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in your expectation of receiving from your faithful Commons every degree of ſupport which in the progreſs of this very important buſineſs ſhall become requiſite: With this view, we will enter without delay into the conſideration of the ſupplies for the enſuing year: and whatever extraordinary expences the public ſervice ſhall require, we will cheerfully provide for, in ſuch manner, as may be leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects.

In conſidering the ſtate of your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America*, we will neglect no means of ſecuring the commercial intereſts of this kingdom, or of providing for the protection of your Majeſty's good ſubjects there, from every degree of violence and oppreſſion.

We return your Majeſty our unfeigned thanks, for the timely precautions you have uſed, for guarding againſt the introduction of that fatal contagion which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of *Europe*. And while, with your Majeſty, we place our ultimate reliance upon the Divine Providence for our preſervation from ſo great a calamity, we ſhall conſider it as our indiſpenſable duty to make uſe of every reaſonable precaution which human foreſight can ſuggeſt to us.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will apply ourſelves with all due diligence to the diſpatch of the public buſineſs; in which we will not fail ſteadily to purſue thoſe great ends recommended to us by your Majeſty in your ſpeech from the Throne, as well as by your royal example. And if any hopes ſhould have been conceived, or it may have been any where ſurmiſed, that among your Majeſty's people there were any ſuch differences ſubſiſting, as could in the leaſt degree abate the ardour of their affectionate attachment for your Majeſty, or prevent their joining as one man, in ſeconding your Majeſty's views, for maintaining unſullied the luſtre of your Crown, and preſerving undiminiſhed the rights of your people, we doubt not, by our proceedings, to convince the world how falſe and injurious are all ſuch ſurmiſes; and to make it manifeſt, that whenever we are called upon in the cauſe of our King and country, there will be but one heart and one voice among your faithful Commons.

LISBON, October 2.

A YATCH is juſt arrived here expreſs from Rio Janeiro, in 75 days, with important diſpatches from our Viceroy to the Court. It brings advice of ſuch hoſtilities having been commenced by the Spaniards againſt the Engliſh in the River Plate, as they think muſt end in a rupture between the two nations. In conſequence of theſe proceedings, our Governor has demanded inſtructions for his future behaviour, in caſe of a war. A report is general here, that ſeveral Engliſh ſhips have made their appearance off an iſland near Buenos Ayres.

*Tunis, Oct.* 3. A peace being now concluded between the French and this ſtate, the French Admiral, M. de Brove, has diſpatched all his ſquadron for France, except his own ſhip and another of 50 guns, which are to remain here until the arrival of a frigate from France with the ratification of the peace. The terms of their accommodation have not been yet made public; all that is known at preſ-

ſent is, that the Baſhaw has given up all the Corſican ſlaves that were taken under the French colours, amounting to thirty in number.

*Madrid, October* 15. Our Court having reſolved to reinforce the garriſons in America, has juſt given orders for 12 battalions to be embarked immediately for Carthagena, Porto Rico, the Havanna, Coracoa, and Campeachy.

Ploczk, Oct 16. *We are aſſured they have conſtructed at Azoph, a Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 63 flat-bottom Veſſels, each having on board two Twenty-four Pounders, and that this Fleet, which will take on board* 12,000 *Men, is to ſail to the Black Sea, in order to ſecond General Totleben, or to aſſiſt in any other Enterpriſe that may be thought proper.*

Smolenſko, Oct. 20. *According to our laſt Advices from Seopol we learn, that Count Panin, after having left a ſtrong Garriſon at Bender, and detached a Body of Troops to attack Oczakow, had retired with the reſt of his Army to his laſt Year's Winter Quarters. The Booty made at Bender is much more conſiderable than that ſeized at Choczim.*

The following is a correct Copy of the Remonſtrance agreed to by the Electors of Weſtminſter, at their meeting on Wedneſday the 31ſt October, and afterwards preſented to his Majeſty.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the ELECTORS of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"AS long as we have any confidence left in the integrity of your Majeſty's intentions, and in the ſincerity of your declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your royal interpoſition in behalf of a loyal and much injured people. We have already petitioned your Majeſty for a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. That power is wiſely and inconteſtably placed by the conſtitution in your Majeſty, for the benefit of your people. There are but two ſituations in which it can be exerciſed——either when the people are diſatisfied, or when they are ſatisfied with the conduct of their Repreſentatives. If your Majeſty means wholly to decline this power, as irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, the people will loſe a conſtitutional remedy. If your Majeſty means to retain it, and to exerciſe it only in the latter caſe, as it has been very recently, and without any ſcruple, exerciſed over the American Aſſemblies, it can never be a benefit, but on the contrary, muſt be a grievous injury to your ſubjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, do therefore moſt earneſtly implore your Majeſty to exert it now, when the whole kingdom is moſt juſtly and generally offended with the conduct of this Parliament.

"With the moſt dutiful reſpect to your Majeſty, and with the moſt inviolable attachment to your Royal Perſon and Family, we beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the redreſs of every grievance, the ſecurity of all our violated rights, the relief of all our ſufferings, the prayer of every petition, the reſtoration of unanimity, harmony, and peace (*ſo often recommended by your Majeſty from the Throne*) are all intirely in your Majeſty's power to beſtow; for the injuries we have ſuſtained, and the evils of which we complain, have been voted and produced by your Majeſty's own Miniſters, officers and ſervants, by thoſe Members of Parliament, eſpecially who are under the immediate influence of the Crown.

"Your Majeſty has long been ſo happily ſituated, as to have a choice of means to give redreſs and contentment to your people; either by removing ſuch of your ſervants who have done the wrong (inſtead of diſmiſſing thoſe who refuſed their concurrence) or by diſſolving the preſent Parliament: That ſo, ſince no adequate proviſion has hitherto been made to prevent the Crown and its Miniſters from chooſing all their ſervants and dependants from amongſt the Repreſentatives of the people, the people, by a freſh election, may have an opportunity of chooſing for their repreſentatives thoſe who ſhall not be the ſervants and dependants of the Crown and its Miniſters.

"By the choice of independant, unbiaſſed, and real repreſentatives of the people, and by the meaſures which ſuch men will naturally take for our ſecurity, we truſt, under the good Providence of God, that we ſhall not continue to ſee in this kingdom Electors denied the Right of Election, Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the right of Complaint."

LONDON, *November* 8.

*Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh.*

"The joy produced by the ſucceſſes of the Ruſſian arms, againſt the Turks, has, on a ſudden, been eclipſed by a cloud that overſpreads the Court, and covers all the tranſactions of the Imperial Palace with impenetrable darkneſs. Nothing yet has paſſed to the public, but a vagrant and confuſed report of ſomething deſigned, and ſomething diſcovered. Nothing is pretended to be certainly known, but that in the night of the 4th of October, the Counteſs Czernikoff and the Counteſs D'Algarotti, were each ſeized at midnight in their own apartments, and carried priſoners to different fortreſſes, where none are permitted to know their fate. On the next morning ſeveral of the Ladies attending on the perſon of the Empreſs, were ordered to retire from the Court, and confine themſelves either at their own houſes in diſtant parts of the Empire, or in different towns named by her Imperial Majeſty. Such a ſudden revolution, in many of the principal families, has given riſe to different conjectures and reports. Some hold that a very dangerous correſpondence has been intercepted between the Counteſs D'Algarotti and the King of Pruſſia, while others no leſs confidently aſſert, that it happened between her and Prince Heraclius. Some whiſper, that the Swedes had formed a deſign to ſeize the Empreſs, and enforce the reſtitution of Livonia and Finland. However this be, the guards have been changed, and the regiments which for ſome time paſt have done duty at the Palace, are deſtined to garriſon the forts on the frontiers of China. Some declare openly, that the Counteſs Czernikoff, having received the knout, has confeſſed that ſhe has been privy to propoſitions for depoſing the Empreſs. Others add ſtill a blacker crime, that ſhe had treated for a reward to poiſon her. But ſince whatever the Counteſs has confeſſed or denied, was ſaid to particular Commiſſioners, with every precaution of ſecrecy, it is apparent that theſe reports can be conſidered as nothing more than ſuch gueſſes as curioſity and ignorance will always produce. But as no man knows the crime of thoſe that are now in cuſtody, ſo no man knows what may in a few days be charged upon himſelf; and a general dejection and diſmay is viſible through all the attendants on the Court. The affections of the people for their Imperial Miſtreſs is pourtrayed in the univerſal ſolicitude that clouds every face, where the report of her danger has been heard. It is hoped, however, by thoſe who judge moſt coolly, that the utmoſt crime of the Ladies has been only the diſcovery of ſome ſecrets of State, and that none of them have been ſo flagitiouſly corrupt, as to attempt the ſacred perſon of their Sovereign."

NOVEMBER 15.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that five Spaniſh and four French men of war of the line, lately paſſed the Gutt, and appeared to be bound to ſome port to the northward.

We hear the Admiralty Office has received advice, that the malignity of the fever on board the Dutch Eaſt India ſhip at Portſmouth, abates daily.

We are informed, that the Gentlemen of the Society of the Bill of Rights, have entirely laid aſide their meetings, and have no intention of convening again.

A Bill, 'tis ſaid, is intended to be brought in to take away the Charter from the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We are informed, that the authors of the intended aſſaſſination of her imperial Majeſty the Czarina, have been happily diſcovered. This wicked conſpiracy, after tracing it through a variety of labyrinths, has at laſt been fixed upon the Houſe of Bourbon. The French King's Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburgh, has been fully proved to be charged by his Court with this commiſſion. In conſequence of this diſcovery, the French Ambaſſador, now at Peterſburgh, is a cloſe priſoner in his own Houſe, where he is guarded day and night by a military detachment, and moſt probably, in a few days will be ſentenced to the puniſhment due to ſo black a crime, which, in that country, is the KNOUT.

A correſpondent informs us, that debates in the lower room of the Robinhood Society yeſterday, were agitated with great warmth. Mr. Barry ſpoke near an hour and an half, Mr. Buck near an hour, and Mr. Dodgewell finiſhed the oppoſition of the day. The chief charge brought againſt the managers was, that of their ſupinely enjoying themſelves at their country ſeats during the ſummer inſtead of immediately beginning thoſe preparations for blows which they are now in ſuch a panic about: that war had been meditating by our enemies ever ſince the conqueſt of Corſica, which by the leaſt ſpirited meaſures here at home, muſt have been prevented, and very thankfully too by the French, who would at laſt have been glad of any pretence to have ſaved the blood and treaſure which that conqueſt coſt them: That we are not prepared in any one part of the world for a ſtroke from the enemy: Gibraltar, Minorca, the Fiſheries, defenceleſs; and no dependance on the colonies for their hearty ſupport, as in the late war. Mr. Barrington talked of faction and ſedition; which the Buck of the Society took to himſelf, and threaten'd to bring before them during the ſeaſon, in a regular manner, a new repreſentation of St. George's-Fields, which, from materials he had procured, he was enabled to do. Mr. North acquitted himſelf by obſerving, that had he prepared for blows three months ago, Mr. Bourbon and his family would have done the ſame; that indeed, we then ſhould have had rather the ſtart of them; but that, as it is, we have the ſtart of them, and every advantage we could have had ſooner. Mr. Barry was very confident that he *ſmelt* war, but nothing more than *a very ſtrong ſmell* of it appeared from any thing that fell in the converſation of the day.

A very pathetic eulogium was, we hear, ſpoken in a certain Aſſembly yeſterday, on a lately deceaſed popular Commander, by Col. Barre. His deſcription was ſo juſt, and his language ſo elegant and affecting, that it drew tears from almoſt every eye.

Lord North, in anſwer to a hint that had been thrown out, that it was abſurd to employ one branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to mediate our differences with the other, aſſured a certain Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt, "That England wanted no mediator; that ſhe was able to ſettle her own diſputes, and reſent any injuries offered to her; and that he was certain the Gentleman who entertained that opinion, muſt have collected his information either from News-papers or Coffee houſe politicians.

Mr D—dſw—ll pledged his honour in a certain Houſe on Tueſday laſt, that he would at leaſt once in every ſeſſion during this Parliament, move that Aſſembly to reſtore to the people their rights which had been violated in the determination upon the Middleſex Election.

We hear, that on the arrival of Mr. Potter from Madrid, all the papers relative to the Spaniſh diſpute (including the laſt meſſage) will be laid, by order, before an auguſt Aſſembly: before which time neither the Lord Mayor (as was promiſed) nor the public, need expect to hear the leaſt ſyllable about the matter from authority.

Some keen-ſighted politicians pretend to have unravelled one or two myſteries in a late Speech. *Extraordinary* Supplies are earneſtly ſought for, to defray the public expences in equipping our fleets, which ſhews that there is not the leaſt hope of having theſe expences (as Lord North intended) from Spain; and at the ſame time proves that ſome more *extraordinary* work is expected.

A Correſpondent aſks, Why were not all Lord North's Meſſages, and Remonſtrances directed to that *great* man the *Governor of Buenos Ayres*, who, according to the *tenor* of a late Speech, was the aggreſſor, and not the Spaniſh Miniſtry.

It is certain that there is a junction of the Toulon and Corunna fleets, conſiſting of 24 ſail of the line.

We are aſſured that the French King had lately ſent agents to Amſterdam to negociate a loan on public ſecurity; which was refuſed univerſally, on ſo brittle a foundation, as the Dutch termed it.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays, that two Spaniſh frigates belonging to the fleet ſtationed at Carthagena, continually follow the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean at a diſtance, to obſerve their motions.

Tueſday the Robin-hood debates commenced for the winter ſeaſon; when both the Upper and Lower Societies were extremely full. The former tranſmitted, as uſual, ſome propoſitions to the latter, which being read by the chairman, were afterwards largely and lamely expatiated upon by Mr. Greville, from whom little could be heard, or underſtood, except a motion for the thanks of the Society for the above propoſitions. He was ſeconded very audibly in the ſermonizing way, by Mr. Ap-Rice. Conſiderable objections however to theſe thanks were raiſed on the other ſide of the room, particularly by the great performer Mr. Barry, who poured forth his eloquence for above an hour by the glaſs; in the midſt of which a thunder ſtorm broke forth that almoſt ſhook the room; but happily a calm ſoon ſucceeded. In the courſe of this oration much freedom was taken with a certain inſinuation, that the late hoſtile proceedings was *the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres*. He deſired to be informed if it was certain that this governor had acted from his own motion, and not from the inſtruction of his court: in which caſe he muſt have taken upon him to warn the Engliſh from Falkland's Iſland; afterwards to threaten them with a force that ſhould oblige them to leave the place; and laſtly, actually to ſend that force; and all this without receiving orders to do ſo from the King his maſter. He added, with great pleaſantry, that he had formerly been well acquainted with this Governor, who was at that time an officer in a ſuperior command, and had great merit: 'But little (ſays he) did my good friend Don Franciſco ever dream of arriving at this pitch of honour, and being conſidered by the K. of G. B. as his enemy.' But the reſentment of the K. of G. B. it ſeems was levelled for two years together againſt a wretched libeller, and now againſt the poor Governor of Buenos Ayres; againſt John Wilkes, Eſq; juſt come out of the King's Bench priſon, and my old acquaintance Don Franciſco.

In the courſe of this oration, the *not-ſerious* Mr. Berrington having been a little freely dealt with, for ſending ſome unintelligible orders in the laſt war, Mr. Berrington declared that ſince he had been in office, he had written letters upon letters, hundreds of letters, and thouſands of letters, nay, he believed he might even ſay an hundred thouſand letters, without the leaſt fault having been found with any of them, except indeed *one*, about ſome doings in St. George's Fields, which the voice of faction and ſedition had formerly miſrepreſented in that ſelf-ſame Robin Hood Society.

The Gentleman at whom this laſt ſtroke was aimed (Minheer Burkenhoof) ſtarted from his ſeat, returned the blow with great fury indeed, and ſwore by all the Gods, that he then pledged himſelf to bring St. George's Fields into that Aſſembly Room, by ways and means he had lately procured, and which, he ſeemed to threaten, ſhould confound his antagoniſt, and aſtoniſh that Society. Much more was added in the menacing as well as the flowery way.

It is remarkable that no amendment to the *propoſition* was moved; ſo the thanks of the ſociety, as uſual, paſſed by a very great majority.

Tueſday Mr. Burke and Colonel Barre convinced the members of a certain great aſſembly, that they were as firm in the cauſe of freedom as ever, by their animated attack upon the unaccountable proceedings of the Premier, who was obſerved ſeveral times to *turn pale and gnaw his nether lip.*

The complaint of the *Governor of Buenos Ayres*, in a certain oration, looks as if a Great Perſonage had been adviſed to call the *ſervant* to an account inſtead of the *maſter.*

CLUB NEWS. *November* 15.

SIR W. M. in a certain club on Tueſday obſerved, that what ſeemed moſt extraordinary to him in the Sp—h was, that the Governor of Buenos Ayres ſhould be the only Prince mentioned to have committed hoſtilities againſt the K. of G. B. and wanted to know what mighty Potentate this Governor of Buenos Ayres was, that dared to attack his Majeſty's dominions without provocation? That he feared there was ſomething covered under that deceit; that it ſeemed to proclaim to all Europe the ſubterfuge that the Engliſh M——y wanted to take advantage of, by diſclaiming the act of their Governor, and thereby evading the ſtroke that ought to have been returned, before it was in their power to repel it. As to the mention made of our Colonies, he ſaid that he did not like that vindictive ſpirit that ſeem'd to threaten vengeance againſt the only Proteſtant colony on which this country can with confidence rely againſt the common enemy; and wiſhed the M——y would declare openly what was their intention: That he had, during the receſs, opportunities of diſcovering the ſatisfaction with which the accounts were received, by the manufactures of this kingdom, that the ſpirit of oppoſition was beginning to ſubſide in our Colonies; that our brethren in America were again ſending their orders to their correſpondents as uſual, and commerce was returning to the old channel; that what was now threatened againſt the Maſſachuſett's Bay would again tend to rouſe that ſpirit of combination that was now, in a great meaſure, at reſt, and which would gradually die away, if no freſh matter of aggravation was propoſed to increaſe them: That, for his part, he thought every American had as juſt a title to all the rights of Engliſh freedom, as he himſelf had; and that he would as ſoon give his vote for the deprivation of his own rights, as for that of his fellow ſubjects on the other ſide the Atlantic; that he had always oppoſed the meaſures that had brought on the diſpute, and ſhould ever oppoſe every meaſure that was likely to continue it.

It was further obſerved on this ſubject, that the M——y had nothing to boaſt of with regard to the late reſolutions of the Americans to renew their commerce with the mother country, who had done no more than the King of Pruſſia and every other wiſe Prince did in the conduct of commercial affairs. When any of his neighbours think it policy to lay a duty on any commodity that is imported into his country, he immediately lays a greater duty, which amounts to a prohibition of that commodity. Juſt ſo the Americans. When, upon commercial principles, a duty was laid on certain commodities that were imported into America, they immediately, upon commercial principles, entered into an agreement not to receive any of thoſe commodities. When, upon commercial principles, you thought proper to repeal thoſe duties, they again, upon commercial principles, agreed to receive them. You ſtill continue to retain the duty upon tea, to ſhew your ſovereignty; they ſtill continue their agreement not to receive that commodity, to ſhew you that they deny it. What, therefore, is there in this, but the moſt conſummate policy, and the moſt determined firmneſs that can animate any people whoſe liberty is at ſtake?

After all, the grand queſtion, *Peace or War*, was by no means anſwered on this occaſion. It ſeemed, however, to be the opinion, that war is at no great diſtance. Mr. Barry, indeed, thought it to be very near. He is allowed to have an excellent noſe, and he declared that he *ſmelt* it.

*Extract of a private Letter from* Constantinople.

"The north-eastern parts of Europe are at present both delighted and terrified by a species of magnificence with which the world has been for some time unacquainted. The Grand Seignor has at last taken the field in person. He is the only Turkish emperor who has headed his own armies since the time of Solyman the magnificent. When notice was given in the seraglio that an imperial camp was to be formed, it may easily be conceived what was the surprise, and what was the tumult. As all the preparation was new, every officer of the household had something to do which he had never done before, and which therefore he knew not how to do. It was observed that the Grand Seignor, who through all the accidents of this war, had preserved a natural or affected tranquility, came out of his harum solicitous and dejected, having been, as it is supposed, ruffled by the disorder of the women and their attendants, of whom some were weeping and fainting, because they were selected for the march, and others furious and clamourous, because, being left behind, they thought themselves neglected. But in the courts of eastern princes fear and resentment are idle passions. The order of the master must be obeyed. The Grand Seignor sets out with a pomp becoming what he styles himself, the master of the world. The imperial tent contains a square of an hundred feet every way, and is covered on the outside with the costliest tapestry. All the furniture is of silver, and over every apartment into which it is divided, is a banner interwove with golden threads, and edged with diamonds. The crescent, which is raised high over the entrance, is of massy gold. Around this pavilion are the tents of his women and their attendants, into which it is death to enter, and which are therefore distinguished from all others by a covering of yellow silk, and by white plumes of ostrich feathers waving on their tops. Their march is little less magnificent than their encampment. The waggons which convey the women, and which are probably the same as the harmaxa of the ancient Persians, are covered in like manner with yellow silk; and the harness of the horse is adorned with pearls. When the women dismount from these carriages, notice is given by a particular sound of the instruments of war, and the whole army turn their backs that they may not look upon them. It is easy to perceive, that however his magnificence may gratify the sultan's vanity, it can contribute little to his success. The Russians will fight with more eagerness to gain these riches for themselves, than the Turks to preserve them for their master.

That no encouragement may however be wanting, on the fifth day of their march was published the following proclamation:

"Be it known to the invincible defenders of our illustrious empire, the officers and soldiers of the army now marching to chastise insolence and support justice, that since the sultan has put himself at the head of his faithful troops, it is his pleasure that his presence be perceived not more by the strictness of his discipline, than by the splendor of his liberality. He therefore makes it known to the utmost limits of his camp, that when his cannon shall have swept away resistance, and his scimetar shall have fallen on the neck of obstinacy; when he shall hear no voice but that of supplication, and shall see nothing but the dust of armies flying before him, he will reward his steady followers by distributing amongst them the spoils of the conquered. He will give them kingdoms to be parcelled out, and cities to be set to sale. Let them look round the territories of their enemies and consider them as their own possessions. Let them number the armies that oppose them, and consider them as the slaves by whose future labour those possessions shall be cultivated."

It was observed that when this proclamation was published, it produced no exultation. The whole army was silent except a few troops, which were prepared before hand to receive it with acclamation."

BOSTON, *January* 7.

*It is said there had been Orders from Russia to purchase in England, One Million Pair of course Stockings for their Troops. It is also said, that the Demand for Woollen Cloths from the North Country was very great, that all that could be obtained of the Manufacturers in Yorkshire were purchased to send there.*

NEWPORT, *January* 7.

*Last Saturday arrived here Capt. Jones, in the Schooner Polly, after a Passage of 43 Days from Montego-Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, by whom we are informed, that one Yarth, in a large white bottom'd, Burmudas built Sloop, had turned Pirate, and captured a French Schooner with 3000 Dollars, and a large Quantity of Hides, and also robbed another:——That an armed Vessel was equipped and dispatched in Quest of the Pirate, and had retaken the French Schooner, and sent her into Montego-Bay, with 12 of the Pirates on board, who were immediately committed to Goal.——That a Frigate was also sailed from Port-Royal in Pursuit of Yarth, who, it was supposed had gone towards the Bay of Honduras.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10.

*By Capt. Cox, from Pensacola, we learn, that the Inhabitants are exceedingly well pleased with their new Governor, lately arrived there from England; and that Capt. Hallock, in a Sloop belonging to Maryland, and Capt. Ross, in a Schooner, are both arrived there from New-York, after very tedious Passages. Capt. Cox, touched at St. Augustine, where he left the Captains Jauncey, Taylor, Warner, Schermerhorn, and Brasier, belonging to New-York; also two Sloops from New-York, that had not got over the Bar.*

NEW-YORK, *January* 17.

*Friday Night. Capt. Avers arrived here from South-Carolina, in 21 Days, having met with very bad Weather. The 30th ult. in Lat. 35, 55, Lon. 74, he spoke with a Sloop from St. Martin's for North-Carolina; and on the 4th Inst. in Lat. 37, 38, Lon. 75, with a Schooner from Jamaica for Virginia.*

Saturday last arrived here the Brig Friendship, John Lewis Master in 8 weeks from Bristol: — In Lat. 29: 55, Long. 64: 33, Capt. Lewis spoke a Schooner from Virginia, bound to Barbados, George Gibbons Master. — The 10th Instant spoke a Sloop from Boston, bound to North Carolina; — the same Night passed a Sloop from Madeira, bound to this Port; and on the 12th in Lat. 40; Long. 74, spoke a Sloop form St. Eustatis, bound to Egg-Harbour, all well.

Capt. Lewis informs us, that there was a very hot Press for Seamen when he left Bristol; that the Mayor of that City refused to sign the Press-Warrants.—— The 31st Dec. Capt. Lewis sprung his Bowsprit, close by the Bows, and was obliged to get a Bob-stay for an Improvement.

The Public may remember, the Beginning of August last, they were advertised, that the Shop of William W. Gilbert, Silver Smith, was broke open and robb'd of sundry Articles to a considerable Amount; we are informed the Goods were found in a Chest belonging to the Cook on board Capt. Holmes, on his Arrival at Bristol; the Thief was there taken into Custody, the Articles were deposited on board Capt. Lewis, who arrived here on Saturday last, and the Cook put on board Capt. Hervey, to be conveyed hither for his Trial. Capt. Hervey sail'd for this Port in Company with Capt. Lewis, and may be hourly expected.

*Capt. Lewis has brought home Mr. Gilbert's Plate, and one of the Thieves is on board Capt. Hervey, another died in Bristol, and a third made his Escape.*

*By Captain Calley arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which he left the 5th of November, we learn, that the Court of Great-Britain had demanded 6 Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimbursement for the Expences which their late infraction has occasioned, and for completing the Manilla Ransom, but that the Spaniards would agree to pay no more than 3 Millions; on which the Messenger set out for London, having remained at Madrid only 9 Hours.*

We hear that on Monday last, Mr. John Lambert, of this City, who for several Years had been afflicted with the Stone, had a large one, weighing between four and five Ounces extracted, (by Doctor JONES) and we are told he is in a promising Way,—it is remarkable that the Stone was form'd upon a Bullet, which was lodged in his Bladder, by a Gun-shot Wound, receiv'd above Twenty-five Years ago.

[N. B. The above remarkable Stone, which was seen by the Printer hereof, is somewhat of an oval Form, a little flatted on two Sides, the Side which lodged undermost, almost as smooth as if polish'd, the upper Side rough and full of Knobs like large grains of Gravel. A small Part of the Bullet appears on the under Side, not cover'd by the Stone.]

By Capt. Gibbs who arrived Yesterday in a Sloop from Turk's Island, we hear that on the Night of the 21st of November last, the Sloop Success, Capt. Lambert Garrison, of this Port, on his Passage home from Port au Prince, ran ashore on a small Matoon Island, called the *Mayagnana*, where the Vessel was entirely lost.

There was on board a Passenger, who had been Master of a Vessel which he had sold at Port au Prince, Capt. Garrison being unwell, left the Vessel in Charge of this Gentleman, and lay down, soon after which the Vessel struck,— The People all got safe on shore, where immediately afterwards Capt. Garrison died. A Wrecker carried the People and what could be saved of the Vessel and Cargo, to Turks Island, from whence two of the People came Passengers with Capt. Gibbs, the rest went in a Vessel with the Cargo, &c. for Baltimore in Maryland.

[Past 9 o'Clock —Just received the Papers by the Hartford Post, which contain no late News, Philadelphia Post not come in.]


## Damaged NAILS.

ON Friday Morning next, at 11 o'Clock, will be sold, at public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House,— 10 Casks of Nails, of different Sizes, but little damaged.

Same Time will be sold,—A few Barrels, Firkins, and Kegs of choice Norway HERRINGS.

New-York, Jan. 16.

By particular DESIRE.

For the BENEFIT of JOHN Mc. LANE,

On Thursday next the 24th Inst. there will be

## A Concert of MUSICK,

At Mr. BOLTON's Tavern;

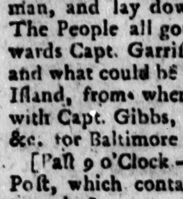
A SOLO on the German Flute,

By JOHN Mc. LANE.

☞ The Concert to begin precisely at six o'Clock.

After the Concert there will be a Ball. Tickets to be had at Mr. Rivington's shop.

☞ After the Concert for the Benefit of John M'Lane, Fife-Major of the 29th Regiment, will be several Pieces of Music performed by the Fifers and Drummers of the said Regiment. 63 64



FOR

CHARLES-TOWN, So. Carolina,

The SHIP

GLASGOW,

ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Master;

WILL certainly sail the first of February: For Freight or Passage, apply to WALTER and THOMAS BUCHANAN and Co.

New-York, 12th Jan. 1771. 63 66

New-York, Jan. 17, 1771.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. Henry White, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled; and all those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to

63 66 MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

*General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 17, 1771.*

THE Mail for London, by the Harriot Packet, Captain Lee, closes this Evening.

## A Wet NURSE.

A Young woman with a fresh breast of milk, who understands and is willing to assist in family business, and can be well recommended by her neighbours, is willing to go into any reputable family as a wet nurse. Inquire of the printer. 63 66

*To be SOLD,*

## A Valuable Farm, situated in the

Yonkers, in the county of West-Chester, containing 130 acres of choice land, near 50 of which is of the finest timber land, about 7 acres of meadow, and the rest plough land, all in good rail fence. There are on said farm, a good double dwelling house, two barns, barracks, and other out houses; also a full grown orchard of about 100 apple trees, and a number of very fine pear, peach and other fruit trees. Its situation is very convenient, being about two miles from the King's bridge, on a public road, and not more than a mile from either a mill or blacksmiths; a boat also constantly plys to and from New-York, at not more than a mile and a half distance. It is extremely well situated for a gentleman's county seat, as it commands a most agreeable and extensive prospect, and its nearness to the Yonkers creek, renders it very convenient for fishing, oystering and crabing. The conditions of sale may be known, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

GARRET BROWN.

Yonkers, Jan. 11, 1771. 63 66

To be SOLD, or LET, and entered upon the first Day of May next;

A Small, but convenient Farm, fit for a Gentleman, Shopkeeper, or Tradesman; situated on the North side of Staten-Island, near the Dutch Church, and fronting the River: The above Farm contains twelve and a half Acres of clear Land, upon which there is a convenient Dwelling House, Barn, and other necessary Houses, with a good bearing Orchard; there is likewise twenty two Acres of Wood-land, and eight Acres of salt Meadow; it lies in the most publick Part of the Island, and so commodious in the Winter, that Boats can go from the Wharf there when all other Places are froze up; it is likewise most convenient for Fowling and Fishing, and has plenty of Oysters close by the Door. For particulars, apply to Mrs. ANN GROESBEEK, upon the Premises, or of Mr. THOMAS LYNCH, in New-York; who has for Sale, A large Assortment of Irish Linen, from 2s. 4d. to 10s. per Yard; London particular, and New-York Cargo Wines. 63 66

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at the house of Mr. George Young's, in the town of West-Chester, or at private sale any time before; the following lots of land, viz.

A Lot containing six acres, in the borough of West-Chester, whereon is a small house, now in the possession of Benjamin Downing; it lies on the road that leads to Brunx's bridge, and is very suitable for a tradesman.

Likewise two other lots; the one containing about three quarters of an acre, joining Stephanus Hunt's fulling-mill, and is in a very advantageous situation for building one on. The other containing 20 acres, more or less, on which Nehemiah Ferguson now lives, and is very convenient to the above lot. A sufficient title will be given, by the executors of Peter De Lancey, Esq; deceased. 63 66

*To be SOLD at Private SALE,*

THE place of PETER BERTAIN, in New-Rochell, consisting of twenty one acres of land, eighteen acres of which is good English mowing ground of an excellent soil, a good dwelling house outhouses and good barn, its situation and prospect beautiful to the sound, adjoins New-Rochelle creek, and Mr. Bleeckers grist mills, a harbour or landing belonging to and adjoining said place, sufficient for a sloop of an hundred tons about twenty rods from the New-Rochelle town landing, where vessels of considerable Burden, go in and out at low water, a publick road leading from the country back to said landing before the door; upon the whole it is beautifully situated for any kind of publick business by land or water, or both, its beautiful situation and prospect up and down the sound, none can exceed, which renders it a most beautiful country seat for a gentleman; fishing in the season plenty from off the dock or landing, fowling and many other conveniences too tedious to mention; any person inclining to purchase the same, may agree on reasonable terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title.

63 66 PETER BERTAIN.

*New-Rochelle, January 9, 1771.*

## THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY the 31st day of October last from Peter Overpaw, of the Cat's Kill, in the county of Albany in the province of New York, (and was the next day bought by the subscriber, of Enfield) a negro man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or five inches high, one of his hands considerably smaller than the other, and has been about 3 years in the country. Whoever takes up or secures the said negro, so that the subscriber may get him, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable charges. This 7th January 1771. JOHN M'LISTER.

Enfield, Jan. 7, 1771. 63 66

*New-Jersey, Monmouth.* } BY order of the Honourable John Anderson and James Lawrence, two of the Judges of the court of common pleas, for said county, Samuel Leonard, jun. a prisoner for debt in said gaol, was on this 26th of April 1770 qualified to a schedule of his effects, pursuant to a late act of assembly, an act, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, made this present tenth year of his Majesty's reign, &c.

Now this is to give notice to the creditors of said debtor, that they be together, at the court house of said county, on the 25th day of January 1771, to shew cause (if any they have) why the said debtor's estate should not be assigned, for the use of his creditors, and his body discharged from gaol, pursuant to said act.

Monmouth Gaol. 63 64

## POET'S CORNER.

*No real pleasure or felicity in this life without the hopes and prospect of immortality.*

THE mind contemplative finds nothing here,
On earth, that's worthy of a wish or fear:
He whose sublime pursuit is God and truth
Burns, like some absent and impatient youth,
To join the object of his warm desires,
Thence to sequester'd shades and streams retires,
And there delights his passion to rehearse
In wisdom's sacred voice, or in harmonious verse.
To me most happy therefore he appears,
Who having once, unmov'd by hopes or fears,
Survey'd this sun, earth, ocean, clouds, and flame,
Well satisfy'd returns from whence he came.
Is life a hundred years, or e'er so few,
'Tis repetition all, and nothing new;
A fair, where thousands meet, but none can stay,
An inn, where travellers bait, then post away,
A sea, where man perpetually is toss'd,
Now plung'd in business, now in trifles lost.
Who leaves it first the peaceful port first gain;
Hold then! nor farther launch into the main:
Contract your sails; life nothing can bestow,
By long continuance, but continu'd woe,
The wretched privilege daily to deplore,
The funerals of our friends who go before,
Diseases, pains, anxieties, and cares,
And age, surrounded with a thousand snares.
But whither hurry'd by a generous scorn
Of this vain world? Ah! whither am I borne?
Let's not, unbid, th' Almighty's standard quit,
Howe'er severe our post, we must submit.
Could I a firm persuasion once attain
That after death no being would remain,
To those dark shades I'd willingly descend
Where all must sleep, this drama at an end;
Nor life accept, although renew'd by fate,
Even from its earliest and its happiest state.
Might I from fortune's bounteous hand receive
Each boon, each blessing, in her power to give,
Genius and science, morals and good sense,
Unenvy'd honours, wit, and eloquence,
A numerous offspring, to the world well known,
Both for parental virtue and their own,
Even at this mighty price I'd not be bound
To tread the same dull circle round and round;*
The soul requires enjoyments more sublime,
By space unbounded, undestroy'd by time.

[* This author has either not sufficiently explain'd his sentiment, or is mistaken in supposing it would be a general one—For notwithstanding the many troubles of mortal life, most people find more pleasure than pain in it, and would prefer it to non-existence.]

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Just imported in the New-York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol, and to be sold by

PETER GOELET,

*At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square;*

A VERY large and complete Assortment of IRONMONGERY. Together with a Number of other Articles. 62 65

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For BRISTOL,
The SHIP
NEW-YORK,
*William Jones*, Master,
(Will sail in about 3 Weeks,)
For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or said Master on board, at Cruger's Wharf. 62 65

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ENNIS GRAHAM,

*Hath just imported in the Beaver, Capt. Kemble, and the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London;*

VERY elegant gold and silver buttons and loops, with spangles for hats; gold and silver cord for hats, broad and narrow gold and silver chain, gold and silver fringe for various uses, gold and silver thread, vellum, very large gold and silver buttons for clothes, gold and silver torsels, an assortment of gilt buttons of the newest fashions; a quantity of red tapes for tying of papers, a large parcel of black sewing silk; mens fine cotton caps, mens white silk hose and mixt colour do.

*ALSO, to be sold wholesale only,*

A large quantity of low and middling priced blue broad cloths, and shalloons to suit them, with a large quantity of brown and cloth colour'd camblets, and sundry other articles, &c. &c. 62 65

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A Person who wants employ as a Clerk, can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer. 92 65

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TO BE SOLD,

A House and Lot of Ground, situated in the Broad-Way, next Door to Mr. John Weatherhead's, near the Bowling-Green, now in the Possession of Mr. Thomas Warner. The House contains four Fire Places, and adjoining it is a good large Stone Kitchen of two Stories, with a Cellar Kitchen and a Room above it, and a Garret over the whole. The Lot is 25½ Feet in Width, and 144 Feet in Length, 26½ in the Rear; back of the House is a good Garden, with a grass Plat. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to the said WARNER, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. 62 65

New-York, Jan. 8, 1771.

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A Large Folio or family Bible, in two Volumes, with Annotations and parallel Scriptures. By the late Rev. Samuel Clark, A. M. is, as soon as a sufficient Number is subscribed for, proposed to be printed by John Flemming in Boston, in the most complete, neat and elegant Manner. Five Sheets of this Work, stitch'd, are proposed to be delivered every Fortnight, at the Price of one Shilling Sterling each—or if on Imperial superfine Paper, at double that Price. Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. James Rivington, Mr. Garret Noel, Messrs. Inslee and Carr, Mr. Hugh Gaine, and John Holt, the Printer hereof.

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JUST IMPORTED,

IN the New-York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol, and to be sold by HENRY WHITE, Best Taunton ALE, NAILS of all Sizes, blue, red and stript DUFFELS. 62 65

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To the Gentlemen and Ladies of the City of New-York, and the Public in general.

DYING, scouring, cleaning and pressing of cloths, silks and clothes of every kind; as also stoving or whitening blankets, swanskins, silk stockings or silks of any kind; also damaged cloths of any colour, cleaned and pressed, and made equal to what they were at first, by THOMAS RHODES, in Gold-Street, on Golden-Hill, New-York, who for many Years followed the dying business in Great Britain and Ireland. Scarlet cloaks cleaned or dyed in the best manner, by said Rhodes.

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TAKEN by Mistake from Bolton's, on the Evening of Mr. Harrison's Concert, a light colour'd Bath Coating GREAT COAT, double breasted, mark'd under the Cape, T. I. Also one other GREAT COAT, on Thursday Evening last, nearly the same of the above; and a darker colour'd one, but much inferior, was left in its Stead. Any Gentlemen having the above, and returning them, so that the proper Owners may have them again, the same will be gratefully acknowledged. 62 65

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WANTED,

A Person who can bring a sufficient Recommendation, and is well skill'd in Horses, to set out about the last of this Month, and go to Montreal to Purchase about 30 Horses and return with them by the last of February next. Any person who can give a Draught on Montreal, that will be punctually paid there, for about £. 220 Current Money of New-York, may receive the Money here for the said Draught. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 62 65

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*Southampton, Dec. 7, 1770, East End of Long-Island.*

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Acres of choice good Land, situate at a Place known by the Name of the Mill Pond Head, about two Miles from Southampton, on the East End of Long-Island. About 90 Acres fit for mowing or plowing, with some Salt Marsh, a large new House well finished, likewise a good bearing Orchard, and sundry other Conveniencies, too tedious to mention; well fitted for a Tavern or other Business. Any Person or Persons willing to purchase the same, are desired to apply to me the Subscriber.

62 65 JESSE JENNINGS.

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WHEREAS my Wife Sarah Jennings, has eloped from me and is harboured by some indiscrete Persons; These are to certify, that I will not pay any Debts from the Date undermentioned, contracted by her, as Witness my Hand,

62 65 JESSE JENNINGS.

*Southampton, East End of Long-Island, Decm. 7, 1770.*

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BY Order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given unto Samuel Williams, Gent. a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all others whom it may concern, that on Application and due Proof made, the said Chief Justice, pursuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, in such Case lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors;" and also pursuant to one other certain Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the said Colony of New-York, in such Case also lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more "effectually to empower the Trustees of fraudulent and "absconding Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, pur"suant to an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in "Debtors, to exercise the Powers they may be invested with, "and for the more effectual extending the said Act to Credi"tors residing without this Colony;" hath issued his Warrant, directed to the High Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take and safely keep, the whole Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Samuel Williams, who resides in Great Britain, out of the said Colony of New-York; and that unless the said Samuel Williams, his Attorney or Attorneys, Factors or Agent, do discharge his Debts within one Year and a Day from the Time of such Seizure made, all his Estate so seized and taken, will be sold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 22d Day of Dec. 1770.

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Just opened Store, and to be sold,

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 51—

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TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN LABOYTEAU, (Taylor,)

At BEEKMAN's-SLIP;

SUperfine and coarse cloths, of different colours.
Forrest do.
Hunters German serges.
Bath and other coatings.
Ratteens.
Superfine sattinets for breeches.
Cotton do.
Serge denims.
Black silk breeches patterns.
Black worsted do.
Fancy waistcoat patterns.
Nankeens.
Striped Damascus.
Green baize.
Flannels.
Superfine rattinets.
Superfine shalloons.
Do.— Durants and tammies.
Brown and white sheeting.
Russia do.
Oznaburgs.
Rose blankets.
Striped do.
Scotch plaids.
Buckrams.
Glazed linen.
Shammy skins for breeches linings.
Blue and cloth colour, collar velvets.
Brown camblets.
Brown, black, pink callamincoes.

Sewing silk, scarfe twist, silk knee garters, scarfe, and silk and hair death-head and basket buttons, gold and silver basket do. double gilt and lacquered do. newest fashions; coat bindings of all colours, silk and linen handkerchiefs; worsted and thread stockings, taylors shears, White Chapel needles.

N. B. Rooms ready furnished, to be let.——Also good encouragement to Journeymen Tayors. 60 67

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To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janses' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginning, north sixty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty five chains, then south eighty one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Mattys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and also by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent L. Ten Eyck, and Gesbert Marselis, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend then and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

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RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to cants and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 0—

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NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## LONDON,

*Novem.* 2 A Gentleman of this City was a few days ago called on to give his reasons for refusing to pay the land tax, for his estates in a certain county, or suffer his tenants to pay it; he answered, that he will never pay a farthing till he is legally represented in Parliament, and that if his tenants pay the tax he will not allow it them again.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated Oct. 26, says, "A person who arrived here yesterday from Roscof, near Brest, has been to Admiral Lord Edgecomb, and made oath, that he left Brest last Wednesday, where the French were working night and day (Sundays not excepted) to fit out their fleet. The news the Admiral dispatched by express to the Admiralty last night."

Private advices from Paris say, that the Court had given orders for the utmost diligence to be used in fitting out for sea every ship of war in the royal navy of France.

*Nov.* 3. We have it averred to us, that a certain Nobleman (against whom the proceedings of Wednesday at Westminster, were particularly pointed) happening, just after the breaking up of the assembly, to meet in Saville-row, a patriot commoner of great fortune, his Lordship cried out, "Well, sir, what have been the motions of the ragamuffins in Westminster-hall?"—"Why, my Lord, the ragamuffins have unanimously carried a motion that we have no *impeachment* till they are sure of *decollion*."

*Extract of a Letter received by Prince Gallitzin, Envoy extraordinary from her Imperial Majesty of all the Russians, at the Hague, which Letter was dated Petersburgh, Oct. 10, 1770.*

"An express arrived last night, dispatched by the Count de Panin, with the news that Prince Prosoroski has found means to draw into an ambuscade 9000 men of the garrison of Oczakow, which were all cut to pieces or taken prisoners, except about 400, who by flight escaped the sword of the Russians, and abandoned three pieces of cannon, and several standards."

*Nov.* 5. His Majesty has commanded Orders to be transmitted to all the Governors of Forts, both in and out of Great-Britain, to send an Account of the Strength, and lose no Time in making Application for such Supplies of Men and Ammunition as are necessary for the greater Security of those Places from the Depredations of any Enemy.

NOVEMBER 7.

It is now positively said at the West End of the Town, that a respectable part of the present Armament will in a few Days be dispatched for the Tagus, to procure a full Satisfaction for the many Injuries done to our Commerce by the most ungrateful Court of Portugal, whose country we have saved in Time of War and Famine.

The Edgar Man of War is getting ready for the South Seas with all Expedition.

We hear Vice Admiral Sir W. Burnaby will have the command of a Squadron of men of war destined for the Jamaica station.

*Nov. 10. Mr. Potter, who was sent a second time with dispatches to the Court of Spain, we are informed is not expected till after the meeting of the Parliament.*

*In an evening paper of last night the following is said to be a state of the Cabinet:——For war, The ——, Lord Rosford, General Conway, and Mr. Rigby. For peace, The Princes of ——, Lord Mansfield, and Lord North.*

*The same paper says, "We are assured from the most unquestionable authority, that a great Personage is, and has been all along, for a war."*

*On Wednesday Mr. Mouchin Pouschin, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Spanish Ambassador at his house, when, it is said much altercation ensued.*

*The Remonstrance of the Westminster Electors, presented on Wednesday by Sir Robert Bernard, is signed, "By order of the general meeting, John Wilkes, Chairman," and not by any other hands.*

*Dr. Lucas is expected over here early next month, with the petition of the Freemen and Citizens of Dublin.*

*Last week, at a meeting of many Freeholders of Middlesex, at the Denmark Tavern, it was unanimously agreed to refuse to pay the land tax for the year ensuing: and several Gentlemen of the City have come to the same resolution.*

*The ship London Packet, Capt. James Cook, is arrived in the river from Philadelphia, and brings a confirmation of the account lately received of the Merchants of that Place having come to a resolution to import goods as usual (tea excepted); in consequence of which she is immediately to load for that place.*

*Letters from Gibraltar mention, that all the British ships in the Mediterranean are now collected into one fleet, which lies near the Straits, commanded by Admiral Proby.*

Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge.

Yesterday died at his house in Soho-square, in the 77th year of his age, his Grace John Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintire and Lorne, Earl of Argyll, Campbell and Cowel, &c. &c.—He is succeeded in honours and estate, by his eldest son the Marquis of Lorne (Baron of Sandridge in England) now Duke of Argyll.

Some letters received yesterday by the New-York packet, mention, that most of the principal American Colonies are torn with intestine divisions, which are not soon likely to be at an end. (a)

*Nov.* 13. The following letter was on Saturday sent to Lloyd's Coffee house in Lombard-street, dated Portsmouth, Nov. 9.

"At Spithead there are 16 sail of men of war under the command of Admiral Geary; there are also at Spithead the ship Ysselmondoon, an outward-bound East-Indiaman, which has on board 286 men, of whom there are upwards of 90 very ill with a violent fever. Six of her complement are already dead, as are also two Custom house officers who were put on board her; the fever they have, it is said, is very contagious."

A letter from Admiral Geary has been transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Customs, acquainting them with the above unhappy event, and that he has taken every precaution to prevent the infectious disorder spreading, having placed a guard round the ship, to prevent any of the crew going on shore. The Admiral also sent Physicians and Apothecaries on board, who are all of opinion, that the disorder is contagious. The crew, &c. are to be carried to Standgate Creek, where an hospital ship will be stationed for them to perform quarantine.

Lord Harcourt, who set out yesterday for France, and Count de Guigne, Ambassador from thence, are expected to meet at Calais this day.

We hear much about the Manilla ransom: should it not be settled to the satisfaction of this kingdom, in the present negociation carrying on by our Ministry, or made a point of our quarrel, should a war ensue, there is a way of deciding the difference which has not been thought of; namely, commencing a suit against his Catholic Majesty; nor is this proceeding without precedent. The King of Spain (says Mr. Selden) was outlawed in Westminster hall, I being of counsel against him. A Merchant had recovered costs against him in a suit, which, because he could not get, we advised to have the King outlawed for not appearing; and so he was. As soon as Gondimar heard that, he presently sent the money, by reason if his master had been outlawed, he could not have had the benefit of the law, which would have been very prejudicial, there being then many suits depending betwixt the King of Spain and our English Merchants. (b)

The KINGS of France and Spain are for peace: Their MINISTERS are for war.

If war with Spain is unavoidable (says a Correspondent) let us comprehend France in our declaration. Let no chicanery on the side of the latter, put off the blow till she is able to ward it away. The house of Bourbon is united; and when any branch of it pretends to be your friend, while the others are at war, that branch means to deceive. We know where France is vulnerable: Fortune herself cannot prevent her sugar-islands from falling into our hands. Turn the wealth of her West-Indies into our own commerce, and she loses the means of continuing the war.

The following promotions are immediately to take place in consequence of the Duke of Argyle's death:

The Earl of Panmure to be Colonel of the Scot's Greys.

Major General Mackay to be Colonel of the 21st regiment of foot, vice Lord Panmure.

Major General Urmston of the Guards, to be Colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, vice General Makay.

An elegant house is taken in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for the reception of Dr. Lucas, the Irish Patriot, who is speedily expected in this capital.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William De Grey, Esq; (Attorney General) to be Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; and last night he was sworn into that high office, before his Honour the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Thurloe is appointed Attorney General, and Mr. Wallace Solicitor General. (c)

Mr. De Grey is to have a Peerage, for which the patent is now making out.

We hear that the common cry amongst the people in Spain is for peace with the English.

Orders are given for detachments of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to be in readiness to embark for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Yesterday summonses were issued for a Court of Common Council to meet at Guildhall next Thursday, to consider of a proper bounty to be given by the Corporation to able-bodied seamen; his Lordship being of opinion, that the fleet will be more expeditiously manned by that salutary method than by impressing. Some other interesting matters will also come under the consideration of the Court.

The last answer of the Spanish Court is said to be highly equivocal, and entirely calculated to gain time.

This morning at seven o'clock died, at his house in Bolton-street, Hyde-Park Row, the Right Honourable GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq; next Brother to Earl Temple, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, Recorder of Harwich, and one of the Governors of the Charter House, Author of Considerations on the Trade and Finances of this Kingdom, Regulations concerning the Colonies, and their Taxes, &c. &c. and other valuable political pieces. (d)

It is reported, that letters are received from Petersburgh, which mention, that it was with the utmost difficulty some great persons could be saved from the fury of the populace, when the guards were conducting them to prison, being accused of treason against the state and the Empress.

Letters from the Hague mention, that it is the current opinion there, that war is now inevitable between Great Britain and Spain.

Letters from Cadiz inform, that an advice-boat had just sailed out of the harbour with very important dispatches for the Governor General of Cuba.

We hear orders are sent to Portsmouth, commanding the Dutch East-Indiaman to be entirely sent out of the road and to sea, should the least danger be apprehended from the infection now raging on board.

On the 3d instant died at his seat of Cullen-house in Scotland, James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, a Nobleman of very singular and extraordinary merit.

Lord Holland's accounts will be laid before an august assembly after Christmas holidays. (e)

A letter received yesterday from Portsmouth, mentions that the distemper on board the Dutch ship at that place, is no other than what we call the goal distemper, having several felons on board, which they were carrying to the East-Indies.

None of the Judges were present at the Lord Mayor's entertainment at the Mansion-house on Friday last.

We hear that William De Grey, Esq; who was yesterday appointed Lord Chancellor, took his seat this day as Speaker in the House of Peers.

It is confidently asserted that, if the Common Pleas should determine the words spoken by Mr. Horne at Epsom actionable, the case will be carried to the King's-bench, and after the Chief Justice has determined against Mr. Horne there, it will be carried to the House of Lords:——The question is first, whether the words are actionable in themselves? and secondly, whether Freeholders have a right to debate and give their reasons for petitioning the King.

On Friday last the Aldermen Townsend, Sawbridge, and Oliver requested the Lord Mayor to call a common council, to consider of a bounty for seamen, which his Lordship readily granted for Thursday. It is supposed that some of the common council will move at the same Time for a remonstrance, that they may convince his Majesty, that whilst they are desirous to shew the utmost alacrity in his service, they are determined to have redress for the injuries the constitution has received from his Ministers (f)

On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Glynn moved in the Court of Common Pleas for a rule to shew cause why the verdict again Mr. Horne should not be set aside; when after a hearing, the Court granted the rule——It remains now for the Court to consider whether the words in the two accounts in the prosecution are actionable, as on that depends the force of the verdict.

A certain popular Gentleman having lately taken the lead in some public proceedings, contrary to the opinion of many eminent lawyers, we are told that the security given for his good behaviour for seven years, is likely to be agitated during the present term at Westminster.

*Nov.* 15. His Majesty was attended yesterday to the House of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, and Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Yesterday the Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Harborough, and Lord Grantham, took the usual oaths and their seats in the House of Lords.

Lord Mansfield sat yesterday in the House of Lords as Speaker.

Yesterday the Earl of Chatham arrived in town from Hayes, but was not at the House of Peers.

In the altercation at a late Council-board, between a certain Chief and the President of a great society (a great Personage being present) the latter urged the expediency of sending a fleet to Spain, which the Chief opposed, and was going to give his reasons for dissenting from him; whereupon the President told him he did not doubt but he would explain it away with his usual finesse, but that he was determined to speak to him, as he fain would to the Spaniards, in plain English.

They write from Amsterdam, that above 80 tons of tea were actually shipped there lately for St. Eustatia, to be disposed of to the North-American Traders.

*Extract of a letter from Capt. Westcombe, of the Rickman, from Gijon, dated off Dover, November 11.*

"I sailed from Gijon the 3d instant; on the 27th of October, entered the port of Corunna, 20 ships of the line, and 20 transports, *all French*; and the Spaniards have at that port 20 sail more of the line, all ready for sea. I came away by night, expecting to be stopped if I remained till the next day."

The Ocean, of 70 guns, and the Boyne, of 74, are ordered into commission at Plymouth.

We hear that *doubts have already arisen*, in a quarter little suspected, relative to granting the supplies.

The report of Mr. Potter being returned a second time with dispatches from the Court of Spain, is not true; but he is daily expected.

It was reported yesterday, that advice was received from Bath of the death of the Duke of Bedford. (g)

A letter from an English Gentleman at the Hague, says, "The States General have resolved to adopt the most perfect neutrality, in case of a rupture between the other European powers, reserving to themselves, however, the exclusive privilege of being the general carriers of Europe."

It is reported, advice was received yesterday, that the Court of Versailles has sent strict orders to all their West-India settlements to suffer no English vessel to approach any of their ports.

The case of Press warrants has been accurately stated by the direction of the Lord Mayor, and sent to Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Wedderburn, for their opinion.

James Cock, the Freeholder of Middlesex, applied by his brother, John Cock, to Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who advised every step he pursued. After the Habeas Corpus was sued out, the Lords of the Admiralty not only granted his discharge, but sent it down to him by express at their own expence before the Habeas Corpus could be served.

We are assured, that notwithstanding L—d M——d sat as President of a certain august Assembly on Tuesday he has positively resigned the office.

*Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 13.*

"The account I have seen in the papers about the disorder on board the Dutch East-Indiaman being eroneous, and calculated to alarm the public, I think it necessary to acquaint you that, though it is true that the two Tidesmen who came on shore sick from this ship have died of the fever they got on board her, yet it is equally true, that it has not been communicated to either of their families, or to any other person. It is rumoured that Mrs.

Hayter, of Gosport, died with the same fever but he really did not. The fever in question is, no doubt, a very bad one, but is nothing more than a fever, and such as is not uncommon on board a ship crowded with a number of men, many of whom in the present case, were taken from the goal in Holland.

"Effectual precautions have been used to prevent a communication of the said fever to the crews of any of his Majesty's ships at this port, or to any of the inhabitants of this or the neighbouring towns. The ready and powerful assistance afforded by Admiral Geary to the proper Officers of the Customs, upon this occasion, is highly meritorious.

## LONDON.

*Nov.* 3. 'Twas yesterday confidently mentioned upon 'Change, that all the English inhabitants at Brest had received orders to evacuate that place forthwith.

*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, October 13.*

The following is a particular account of the taking of Bender, brought by a courier yesterday: "On the 26th of September, when every thing was ready for a storm, General Panin demanded once more, whether the fortress would surrender? The Commandant answered, that was a question to be asked in a year's time. Upon which the necessary orders were issued immediately, and the storm began at midnight. The Russians fought with great intrepidity, and the garrison and burghers made a courageous defence; however the town and fortress were scaled in a very short time, and then a very tragical scene ensued: for the Russian soldiery were so furious, that there was no hope of escaping, they threw down and cut to pieces, every thing and every body, and it was with great difficulty several Bashaws escaped being killed.—The loss on the Russian side, at the time of the storm, is reckoned at 3000 men, and during the whole siege 5000 men killed or wounded. That of the Turks is computed at 30,000, the inhabitants of the place included."

Letters by this day's Flander's mail confirm the preliminaries of peace being signed between France and the Regency of Tunis; the demands of the former having been complied with.

They write from Guernsey, that the greatest naval preparations are now making in every seaport in France, which is confirmed by the arrival of every vessel from France.

It was reported this morning, that the respectable inhabitants of two of our American Colonies have thought of petitioning government for an augmentation of troops to be stationed in their capital to protect the subjects from the violence of a licencious rabble. (h)

Lord Bute, it is confidently said, is now at the Court of Madrid in disguise. (Bingley's Journal.)

Nov. 6. *An eminent British House of trade at Lisbon writes thus, to one of their correspondents here, of the 13th ult. "Our complaints become louder and louder, as every day seems to produce more oppressive measures than the preceding, against his Majesty's subjects here. We hope they will at last merit the attention of a British Ministry, otherwise we shall be under a necessity of abandoning this country, which is really become intolerable."*

*The Spanish Ambassador and his Lady were both at Court on Thursday last, for the first time these three months.*

Extract of a letter from Ayr, in Scotland, October 29.

"Mr. Duff, Sheriff in Ayr, is advised from Stranraer, and the West coast, as well as from the Isle of Man, that the plague has broke out in that island. If this is a fact, it will be very difficult to prevent its being communicated to Britain; for the Isle of Man is inhabited by a nest of smugglers, and from Greenock to Liverpool is crouded with their adherents. You see the risk we run.—I wrote this because it came from a sure hand."

Another paper contradicts this account, and says there is no infectious disorder in the Isle of Man.

*It is said that a body of Gentlemen, not fewer than fifty in number, at a meeting held in the city on Friday evening, came to the unanimous resolution of not paying any land tax this year.* (h)

*The loss of the Friendship, Lilly, from Virginia, for London, lately driven ashore near Chichester, it is said was owing to the gangs pressing all their people, and leaving the Captain only one man and a boy to bring the ship up, which proved insufficient to work her.*

*On Thursday last Capt. F———, late of a ship belonging to Virginia, was lodged in Woodstreet Compter, on a charge against him for the wilful murder of two sailors and a boy on board the said ship on the high seas. He was on Saturday examined before the Lord Mayor, when the facts appearing very clear on the depositions of two seamen who were on board the vessel, he was committed to the above prison, in order to take his trial at the next session of Admiralty, which will be held some time next month.*

We are informed, that the disputes with respect to the Americans are in a fair way of being terminated. The outlines of the agreement are said to be, that the tea act be repealed, on condition that a certain sum annually be raised by the Houses of Assembly in each province, for the use of the public, in such manner as they shall think proper; and that an Act of Oblivion shall pass for all that has happened, on both sides, since the passing the Revenue-Act for America. (i)

We hear that the celebrated Irish Patriot, Dr. Lucas, is shortly expected in London from Dublin, in order to lay a complaint of an extraordinary nature before a great Personage.

Killegrew being told that King Charles the Second's nose was sore, said, 'No wonder, when his Majesty has been led by it so long.'

Letters from Leghorn, by Saturday's Flanders mail, dated 2nd of October, say, that the Alarm frigate was sunk by a Spanish man of war in the Mediterranean.

It is said that Mr. Lyttleton, as soon as the Parliament shall have entered into a disquisition of our present differences with Portugal, will be again sent to Lisbon with enlarged powers.

We are informed that part of the present fleet is destined for Archipelago; another part to cruise on the Spanish coast; and the remainder for the Mediterranean.

*Nov.* 8. An evening paper says, "A certain great Lady, L—d M———d and L—d N——h, are for peace. A great Personage was some time ago inclined to resent the insult of taking Falkland Island, but since the return of a great Lady he is not so determined. L—d R——d, who knows the secret disposition of the Court of Spain, is for war.

It is really a reflection on a great Personage, and an insult on some noble and brave Commanders, that they should be under the controul of a Board, one of the lately made Members of which asked, "*If Newfoundland was not one of the* CRIBBY *Islands?*"

A REMONSTRANCE, against *public grievances*, will certainly come from Ireland.

*The expelled Remonstrance from Ireland is said to be more dreaded at the West end of the town than all the English Petitions and Remonstrances together.*

*It is said that the S—h was formed by a great Personage, and that very few alterations have been made in it by the M——y, but such as were, are said to have been advised by L—d M——d.*

*The Ministry, we find, expect to receive intelligence very soon of the re-taking of Falkland's Islands, it being now avowed, that several ships were dispatched for that purpose early after the receipt of the intelligence of the Spaniards taking those Isles.*

*The vessel lost on the coast of France proves to be the Hervey, Patteun, from Hamburgh to Carolina, in ballast; the crew were saved, but the ship is gone to pieces.*

*We hear that on Sunday next, funeral Sermons on the death of the late Rev. Mr. Whitefield, who it is said, died worth 30,000l. will be preached at all the Methodist Meeting-houses in and about London, particularly the Tabernacles in Tottenham-Court Road and Moorfields.*

*Yesterday a second Remonstrance from some of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, for the redress of grievances, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, by Sir Robert Bernard, one of the Members for that city; which was received, but no answer returned.*

*The same day Lord Mansfield was at Court, and had the honour of a conference with his Majesty.*

*Yesterday a caveat was entered at Doctors Commons by a principal creditor of the late Rev. George Whitefield.*

*It is reported that a treaty of alliance is actually on the carpet between England, Russia, Denmark, and the States General.*

*It was this morning current in the city, that a categorical answer will most certainly be speedily insisted on to some demands lately made to a southern Court.*

*The Magistrates of Edinburgh have offered a reward of two guineas to every able seaman, and one guinea to every ordinary seaman, over and above his Majesty's bounty, who shall voluntarily enter to serve on board the Royal Navy on or before the 30th of November instant.*

*The Romney man of war, Capt. Hood, from Halifax, is arrived at Portsmouth.*

*Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 29.*

"A treaty is said to be concluded between the Emperor, the Empress Queen, the King of Prussia, France and Spain, in order to prevent a war in their respective territories. This may probably abate the warlike ardor of the English.

"It is likewise assured, that the King of Portugal has acceded to the Family Compact, which, if true, the English can have no hopes of his alliance in a future war.

"We have an account here that the Empress of Russia, and the Court of Great Britain, have agreed to unite their forces, in order to seize upon the island of Candia in the Mediterranean, which the English are to keep.—This agreement is said to have given rise to the treaty above mentioned, between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, &c. However, it is not to be supposed that the Venetians, to whom Candia formerly belonged, will tamely submit to such an invasion.

"A truce is much talked of here between the Russians and the Turks, several of the European powers being very desirous to bring about an accommodation between those Courts."

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To be SOLD,

At the Little Falls at Passaick River, any Time before the First Day of March next.

A Plantation of two Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, great Part of which is Meadow with a Forge of three Fires and a Hammer, a grist Mill and saw Mill. Any Person applying to James Gray, now on the Premises, may agree with him: If not sold before, then a Lease of ten Years will be given of the whole.

*December 19th, 1770.* 61 63

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Just arrived in the New-York, Jones, from Bristol, and to be sold, at

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

A Very great Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, Buckles in abundance. 61 64

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## ORNAMENTAL CHINA.

THE greatest variety of ornamental China, consisting of groups, sets of figures, pairs and jars, just opened, and to be sold at a very low advance, by

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square.——Also a Variety of MUFFS and TIPPETS and ERMIN TRIMMINGS, with Cambricks, lawns, muslins, callicoes and chintzes, brown hollands, pistol lawns, and clouting diaper, with the greatest variety of hosiery, mercery, millenary, jewellery haberdashery, and Tunbridge ware; with Dutch and English toys, and the very best London butt seals, with many other articles, to be sold at the cheapest rates. 61 64

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*TO BE SOLD, on the Premises at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 29th of January Instant, or at private Sale any Time before;*

A Lot of Land, containing ten Acres, situate in the Town of West-Chester, nearly opposite to the Church, on which is a large Dwelling House two Stories high, a good Barn, and several other Conveniencies, four Acres of Mowing Ground, with about thirty good bearing Apple-Trees, and a very good Garden, the rest Pasture Land, It is very pleasantly situated and is within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town Landing. An indisputable Title will be given, by

61 63 JAMES DE LANCEY, Jun.

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STONE *and* PRICE,

MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE imported in the Beaver, Captain Kemble, a large Assortment of Woolen Cloths, consisting of Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Bath Beaver, Naps, &c. &c. To be sold on the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at their Store at Mr. ENNIS's, opposite the Lutheran Church, Broad-Way. 60 63

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## HISTORY.

THE real friends to the progress of Literary entertainment, and to the extension of useful Manufactures in a young country, the promotion of which vivifieth individuals, and tendeth towards the elevation and enriching of

THE LAND WE LIVE IN,

that choose to encourage the American Edition of Robertson's Charles the Fifth, may be supplied with the First Volume, Price one Dollar, by any of the Booksellers in Town—The Second and Third Volumes will soon be published. 61 63

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## NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JAMES RIVINGTON.

Facing the Coffee-House Bridge,

Has the following Articles, which may be thought proper Presents to and from Ladies and Gentlemen at this Season, when the Heart is more peculiarly enlarged.

NECKLACES, ear-rings, and hair pins, of coque de pearl. Paste marquisette and garnets.
Crosses, paste, marquisette and garnets.
Paste stone shoe buckles for ladies.
Do. with knees and stocks for gentlemen.
Lockets for the custody of the dear creature's hair, in garnet, plan gold, enamel with mottoes, and in gilding, from 7 shillings to seven dollars.
Bracelets, elegantly set with garnets.
Tooth pick cases and snuff boxes, the handsomest ever offered to sale in this city, from six shillings to £ 10.
Beautiful polished leather snuff boxes.
Smelling bottles.
Gold seals.
Silver pencils.
Broaches of all sorts and prices.
Paste combs for ladies hair.
Fountain pens.
Patent watch keys.
Fencing foils.
Silver handle and other sorts of knives and forks in cases, with deserts and spoons.
Travelling cases with apartments for shaving equipages.
Ladies and gentlemens pocket books, with elegant instruments.
Ass skin memorandum books.
Gold, enamell'd, cypher, and pebble sleeve buttons.
Ladies gilt and pinchbeck shoe buckles.
Sets and pairs of do. for gentlemen.
Silver plated tea urns or kitchens for the tea table, very beautiful.
Silver plated candlesticks.
Silver plated coffee pots and salt cellars.
Tea pots, tea spoons, sugar tongs and shoe buckles, all silver.
Silver corals, plain and chased from forty shillings to 3£.
Dress swords and belts of all kinds.
Elegant cutteaus de chasse.
Pocket and horse pistols.
Silk stockings, coloured and white.
A great variety of fine walking canes and ballet headed rattans.
Candle shades.
Backgammon tables.
Watch chains for ladies and gentlemen.
Spectacles.
Cribbage boards.
Chessmen.
Ladies housewifes and pincushions.
Excellent rappee and Scots snuff.

With a myriad of other articles.

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*TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th of January Instant, on the Premises, or at private Sale any Time before;*

A Lot of Land, containing ten Acres and an Half; half of which is an Orchard, and the whole Mowing-Ground. It is pleasantly situated in the Town of West-Chester, near the Church and Quakers' Meeting House, and within half a Mile of the Town Landing. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to WILLIAM BOND, living on the Premises, who will give a good Title for the same. 61 63

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To be lett and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to sir William Johnson, Bart. lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajohare settlements.——The land is very well watered, and the quality of the soil is such as will satisfy any settler on inspection, as is well known to all who have hitherto seen it.——These lots are proposed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 5os. New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of said ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £ 4 New-York currency per ann. for every 100 acres; and as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law shall have the preference given them of each lot, so taken up, on such terms, and subject to such rent, as other lands in the said tract shall then be rented for.—These terms will give each settler a freehold right; and when the nature of the soil, its vicinity to a grist and saw-mill, and that of a rich well settled country, with roads already made to it, are duly considered, it must appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any person inclining to settle on these terms, are to apply to the proprietor at his seat at Johnson-Hall.

N. B. There are several improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as shall be agreed on; also some valuable tracts of land (well situated) to be sold, by the whole or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee simple. For the particulars, apply as above directed. 60 72

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*Just published, and to be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange.*

*PHILOSOPHIC SOLITUDE:*

OR

THE CHOICE

OF

A RURAL LIFE:

A

POEM.

By a GENTLEMAN educated at YALE COLLEGE.

*Me placeant ante omnia sylvæ.* VIRG.

*Otium sine literis mors est, & vivi hominis sepultura.* SEN.